(c) Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) No, sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

INDO-US nuclear agreement

*31. SHRI MOOLCHAND MEENA:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first agreement on nuclear embargo signed in Washington with India will help India to develop nuclear policy;

(b) if so, whether there are many loopholes in this agreement;

(c) whether this agreement does not recognize India as a nuclear weapon State nor commits US to sell fuel for Tarapur;

(d) if so, to what extent this nuclear pact between India and US would be helpful; and

(e) what steps are being taken to implement the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The understanding on civil nuclear energy cooperation set out in the India US Joint Statement issued on July 18, 2005 during the visit of the Prime Minister to the US is significant in the context of India's quest for energy security in a cleaner and more efficient manner.

In the Joint Statement of July 18 President Bush conveyed his appreciation to the Prime Minister over India's strong commitment to preventing WMD proliferation and agreed that as a responsible state with advanced nuclear technology, India should acquire the same benefits and advantages as other such states. The US President told the Prime Minister that he would work to achieve full civil nuclear energy cooperation with India as India realizes its goals of promoting nuclear power and achieving energy security. Under the Joint Statement the US President

would also seek agreement from the US Congress to adjust U.S. laws and policies, and the United States will work with friends and allies to adjust international regimes to enable full civil nuclear energy cooperation and trade with India, including but not limited to expeditious consideration of fuel supplies for safeguarded nuclear reactors at Tarapur.

The implementation of the understanding contained in the Joint Statement of July 18, 2005 would be helpful in resumption of India securing access to full international cooperation in civilian nuclear energy, thereby strengthening energy security.

The implementation of the July 18 Joint Statement would be guided fully and entirely by the commitments reflected in the Joint Statement only. A Working Group to this end, headed by the Foreign Secretary on the Indian side and the Under Secretary for Political Affairs of the State Department on the US side, has been set up and it held the first meeting in Delhi on October 21, 2005. It has been made very clear to the US, including at the meeting of the Working Group that our commitments and obligations would only be those that have been spelt out in the July 18 Joint Statement. Each side has expressed its perspective on next steps. A road map in this regard is as yet evolving. The position spelt out by the Prime Minister, in his statement in Parliament on July 29, 2005 that our commitments would be conditional upon, and reciprocal to the US fulfilling its side of this understanding, makes it clear that we expect a close correlation between actions to be taken by the US and India, and that Indian actions will be contingent at every stage on actions taken by the other side. The two sides are working together closely to implement the understanding at the earliest.

Impact of boom in the mobile industry

*32. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after so much boom in the mobile industry, the network for these mobiles is creating problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to cope up with this problem?